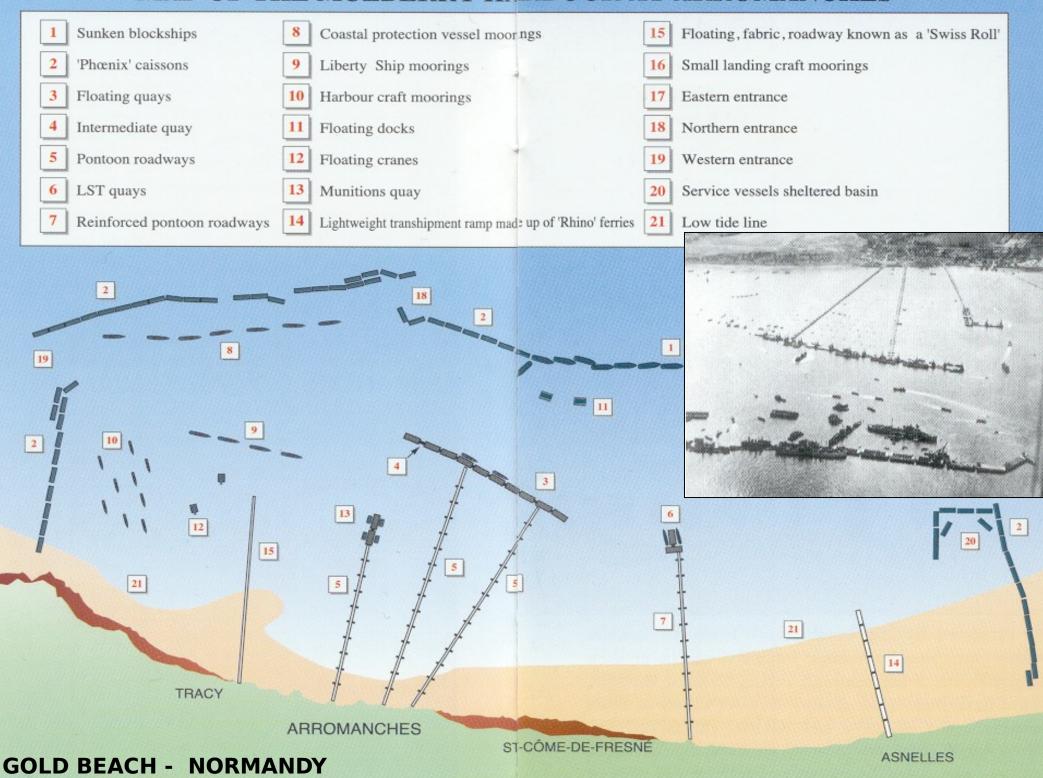


MST P



LtCol Adrian W. Burke

MAP OF THE MULBERRY HARBOUR AT ARROMANCHES



PURPOSE

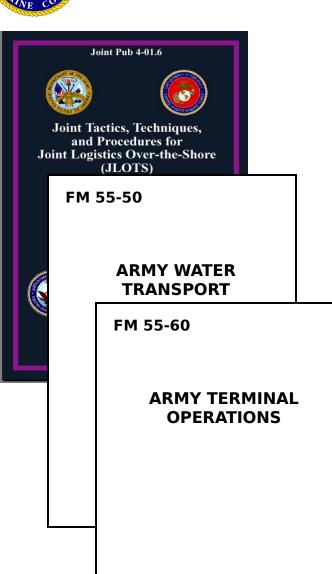


- Provide an overview of LOTS operations
- Discuss planning considerations
- Discuss LOTS operational limitations

REFERENCES

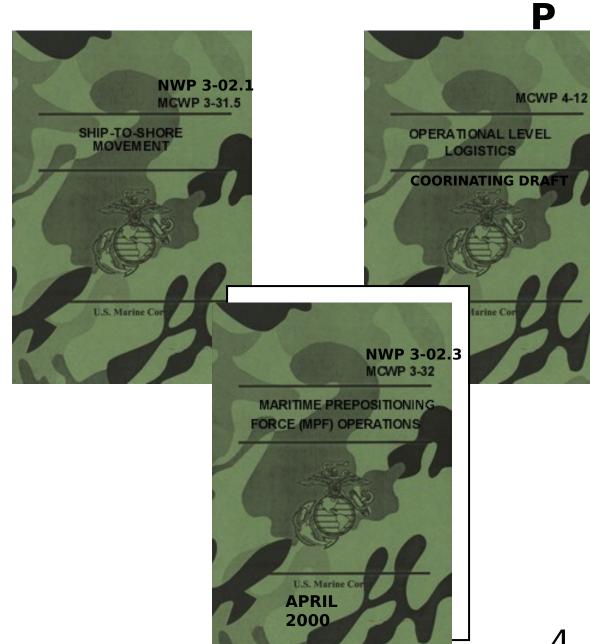


MST



15 APRIL

96





MST

- LOTS is the process of discharging (dry and liquid) cargo from vessels anchored offshore or in-stream, transporting it to shore and/or pier, and marshalling it for movement inland
- LOTS operations range in scope from bare beach operations to operations supplementing fixed-port facilities and intratheater movements ... and depend on geographical, tactical, and time considerations

JP 4-



MST













Sealift Ships

LOTS is a multifaceted operation Ramps & Li Cranes Interfaces

Lighters

Sea State Mitigation



- LOTS environment
 - Operations conducted
 - Over unimproved (bare beach) shorelines
 - Through fixed ports not accessible to deep draft shipping
 - Through fixed ports damaged or inadequate without the use of LOTS
- JLOTS operations
 - LOTS operations conducted jointly by the Army and Navy under a JFC
 - Navy LOTS includes the use of Marine Corps forces
- Conducted within a LOA (LOTS Operation Area)



- Both Army and Navy conduct LOTS
- Amphibious operations:
 - Navy may conduct LOTS operations in conjunction with the Marine Corps
 - Responsible for the discharge of cargo to the high water mark
 - Landing force responsible for the acceptance, transfer, and transport to inland marshalling areas



- Both Army and Navy conduct LOTS
- Post amphibious operation or as stand alone operations:
 - Army LOTS operations are generally conducted as part of base, garrison, or theater development
 - Supplies and equipment are moved ashore and made available for onward movement to the organization responsible for theater movement control

NAVY ROLE



MST D

The Navy has primary responsibility for providing forces and equipment for conducting strategic sealift download of maritime prepositioning forces and assault follow-on echelon (AFOE) vessels ... conducting strategic sealift off-load operations of sustainment supplies ... executing offshore petroleum discharge system (OPDS) operations, and supporting JLOTS operations

JΡ

ARMY ROLE



MST D

The Army is responsible for providing forces and equipment for conducting strategic sealift download of Army prepositioning ships carrying Army war reserve stocks ... conducting strategic sealift off-load operations of sustainment supplies ... supporting JLOTS operations and waterway main supply route requirements

MARINE ROLE



MST

- P
- Provide MHE and motor transport personnel and equipment to receive and transport cargo from the Beach Support Area
- Provide potable water and its storage facilities
- Prepare unimproved beach surfaces and backwater surfaces to enhance movement of materials and equipment to marshalling areas
- Prepare marshalling areas for containerized and breakbulk cargo and rolling stock
- Emplace tactical fuel storage and distribution systems to support bulk fuel operations within

the Amphibious Objective Area

JP 4-01.6

COAST GUARD ROLE



MST D

Coast Guard teams will assist the LOTS commander by providing elements trained in port and harbor safety and security to ensure the security of vessels, port facilities, cargo, and the safety of cargo operations.

- Port Security Units
- Port Safety Teams
- Security Boarding Teams
- High endurance cutters
- Patrol boats

JP 4-

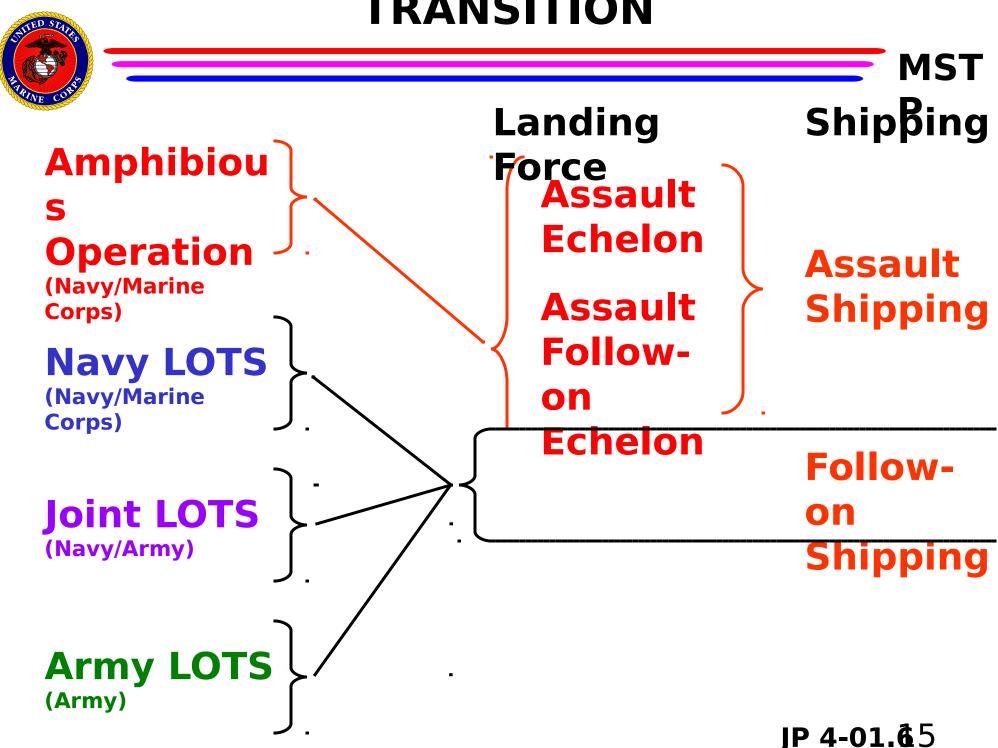
SECURITY MEASURES



MST

- (J)LOTS normally conducted in a low threat environment (friendly or undefended)
 - Out of enemy artillery range
 - Primary threat: air, rocket, unconventional forces
- Offshore Security (active and passive)
 - Surface patrol and interdiction operations
 - Anti-swimmer operations
 - Navy MIUWUs (IDZ/ODZ)
 - USCG Port Security Units
- Beach Security
 - Threat dependent force protection measures

TRANSITION



LOTS PLANNING



MST P

- Five Throughput events
 - Ship cargo transfer (ship-to-lighter)
 - Cargo movement from ship-to-shore (lighter transfer time)
 - Beach cargo transfer (lighter-to-shore)
 - Cargo movement (transit times) to marshalling yards
 - Cargo clearance from bare beach or port complex

JP 4-01.6

LOTS PLANNING



MST P

- Throughput capacity depends on:
 - Number of suitable anchorages and maneuvering space available
 - based on evaluation of weather, water depth, underwater obstacles, and surf conditions
 - Beach capacity
 - expressed in gallons, barrels, STs, SqFt, or # of containers
 - Beach throughput
 - depends on off-load and beach clearance rates
 - Clearance capacity
 - estimate of cargo that may be transported inland from beach or port via available inland communications (roads, rail, waterways, pipeline, and air)

17

THROUGHPUT PLANNING



MST P

- Analysis considerations:
 - Reception capabilities
 - Host Nation Support
 - Topography, Weather, Hydrography
 - Number of ships to be off-loaded
 - Number of crane ships available
 - Number and types of lighters available
 - Length and depth of beach and egress routes
 - Distance to marshalling yards
 - Access to rail and road networks

)LOTS OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

MS I P

- Sequence of work
- General operational considerations (p III-5)
- Specific considerations
 - Communications planning
 - Ship Discharge Plan
 - Lighterage Repair and Supply Support Plan
 - Safe Haven Plan
 - Lighterage Availability and Utilization Plans
 - Weather Support Plan
 - Retrograde Cargo operations
 - Security planning
 - Offshore Anchorage and Mooring Plan
 - Port Operations organization planning

NAVY LOTS EQUIPMENT



MST P

CARGO OFFLOAD AND DISCHARGE SYSTEM



ARMY LOTS EQUIPMENT



MST P



- Lighterage
- RRDFs
- Causeway systems
- Terminal service unit MHE
- Tactical Water Distribution System (shore-based water storage and distribution system)
- Inland Petroleum Distribution System
 - Tactical Petroleum Terminal (TPT)
 - Mainline Pumping Station
 - Pipeline

BEACH PREPARATION

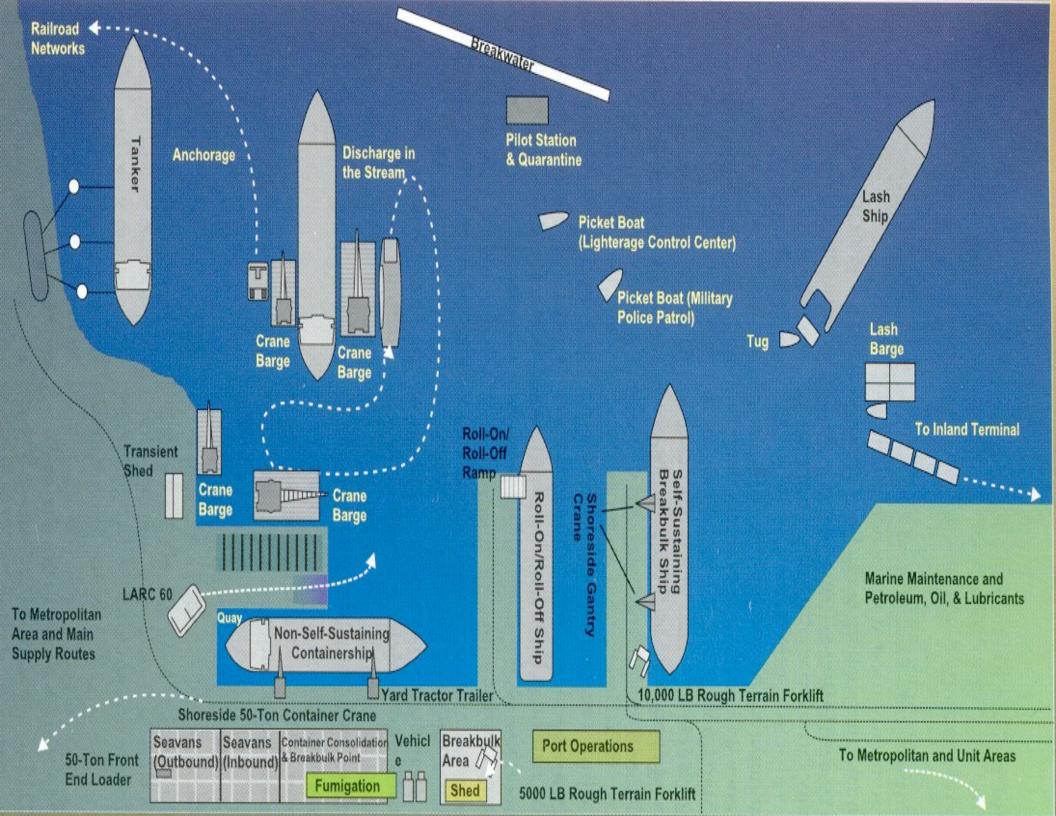


- Beach reconnaissance
- Hydrographic survey
- Preparation of lighterage discharge sites
- Amphibian water entry and exit points
- Beach roadways and Beach exits
- Bulk fuel and/or water hoses (onshore preparations)
- Beach interfaces for temporary causeways and piers
- Ammunition storage
- Heliports

MARSHALLING AREA PREPARATION



- Container marshalling area
- In-transit storage area preparation
- Bulk fuel or water tank farm
- Ammunition sites



ASSIGNING ANCHORAGES

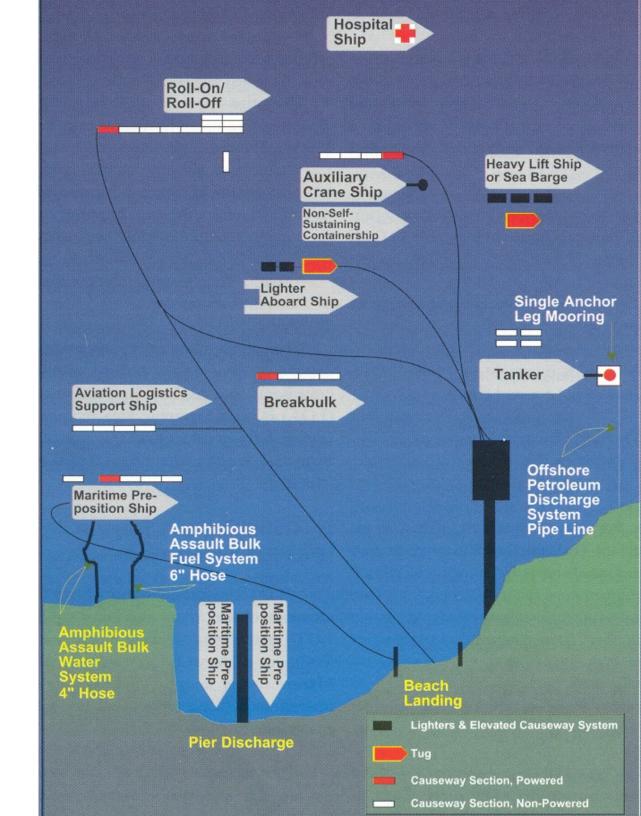


MST D

Ships are normally assigned anchorages that facilitate cargo throughput.

- Ship characteristics
- Oceanographic and topographic conditions
- Cargo type
- Lighterage mix and routing scheme
- Security considerations

LOGISTICS
OVER THE
SHORE
(LOTS)
OPERATION
AREA (LOA)



LOTS PLANNING



The ability to clear cargo from a beach depends upon the physical features of the beach, weather, oceanographic features, the tactical situation, and the organization and equipment of the unit assigned the throughput operation. JP 4-01.6

"Picture puzzles are child's play compared with this game of working an unheard-of number of craft to and fro, in and out, of little bits of

LIMITATIONS



- LOTS operations and equipment are weather, environmental, and sea statesensitive
- Wind, sea states, ground swell, current, tidal conditions, and nearshore hydrographic conditions can adversely impact ship discharge rates and cargo arrival at the shore side discharge points

SEA STATE CONDITIONS



MST P



Sea State 0:

Wave Height: 0.1 - 0.15 ft Wind Speed: 2.5 - 2.8 kts



Wave Height: 0.5 -

1.2 ft

Wind Speed: 5.1 -

8.0 kts

Sea State 2:

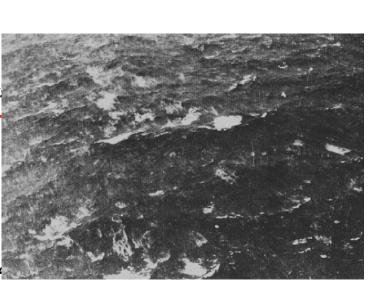
Wave Height: 1.5 - 3.0 ft Wind Speed: 5.0 - 12.7 kt

--LIMIT OF CAPABILITY-



Sea State 3:

Wave Height: 3.5 - 5.0 Wind Speed: 13.7 - 16.4





A WAR STOPPER

MST

Ship offload operations were curtailed P in Operation Provide Comfort (Somalia 1992) and Exercise Tandem Thrust (Australia 1997) due to an inability to operate in sea states higher than Sea State 2 ...



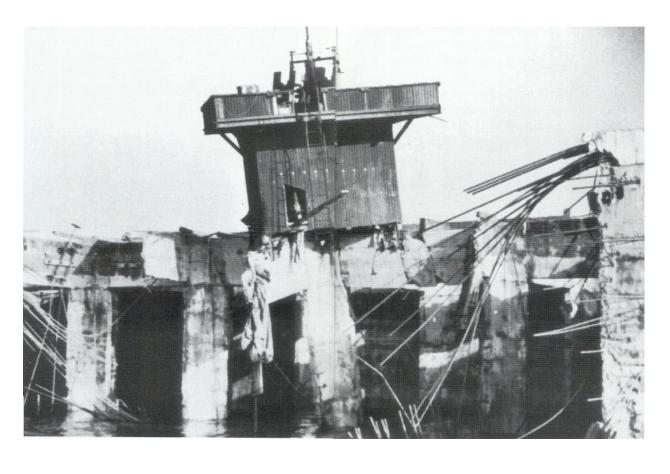
In some CINC Areas of Responsibility Sea State 3 exists up to 50% of the time 31

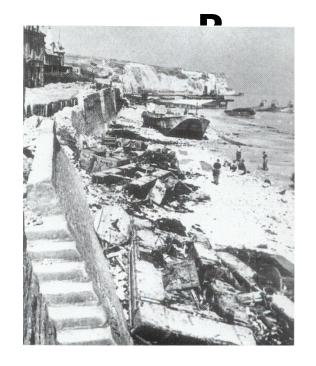
SEA STATE EFFECTS

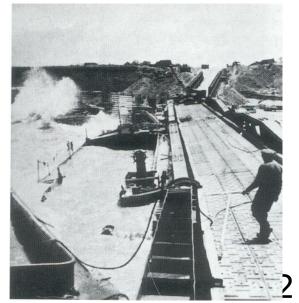


MST

Arromanches 19 June 44







SEA STATE EFFECTS

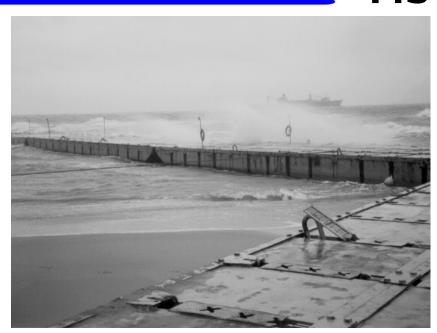


MST

Today









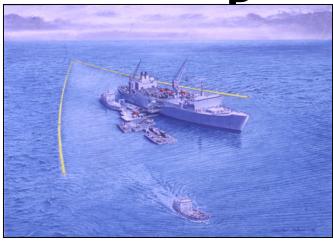
SUMMARY



MST











- Provided an overview of LOTS operations
- Discussed planning considerations 34





BACK UP INFO FOLLOWS

LOTS Equipment

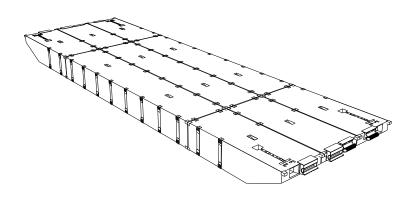


MST

P

Causeway Sections

U. S. Army Modular Causeway Section (MCS)



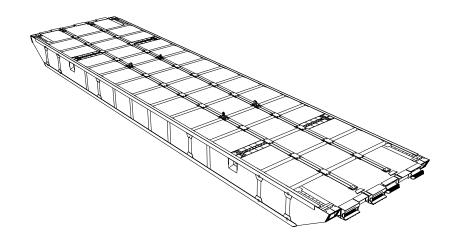
In use: 1990 to present

Size: 24- x 80- x 4.5-ft

Significant Feature: Intermodal

Transport

<u>U. S. Navy Lightered</u> (NL) Causeway <u>Section</u>



In use: World War II

Size: 21- x 90- x 5-

ft

Significant Feature:

36

Proven System



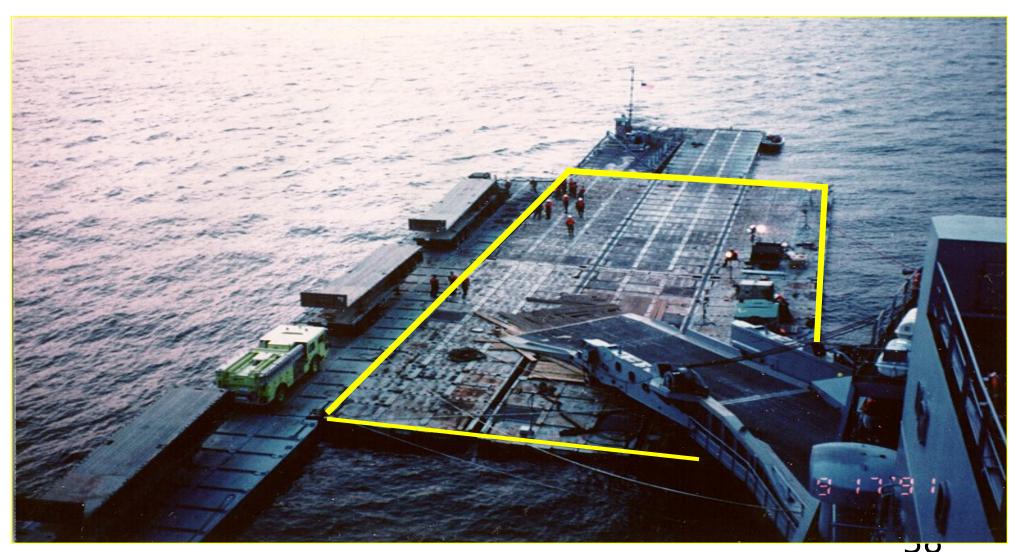
Causeway (Barge) Ferry

MST P



Roll-on/Roll-off Discharge Facility





RRDF Sideport Discharge





RRDF Stern Discharge





Elevated Causeway (Modular)



MST D



ELCAS(M) Installation







Crane Ship





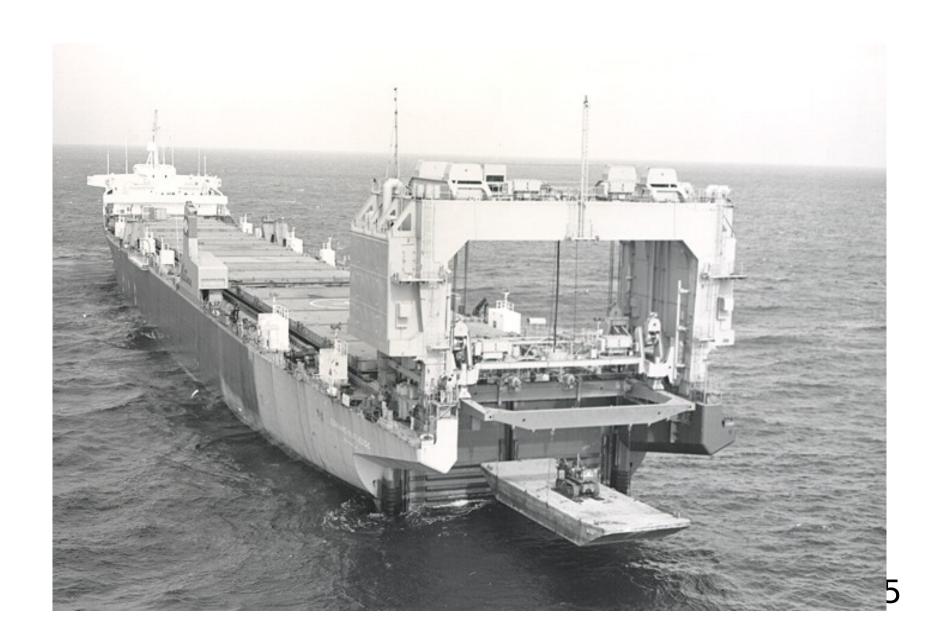


Sea Barge Ship



LASH Ship





Offshore Petroleum Discharge



System





OPDS SALM Launch



ENTRE COR

CINC Requirements

MST P

- Sustain operations in sea state 3
- Service interoperability







48

Solutions



MST P



Waterways
Experiment Station
lead on development
of RIB

20' module of 1:3 Scale RIB System

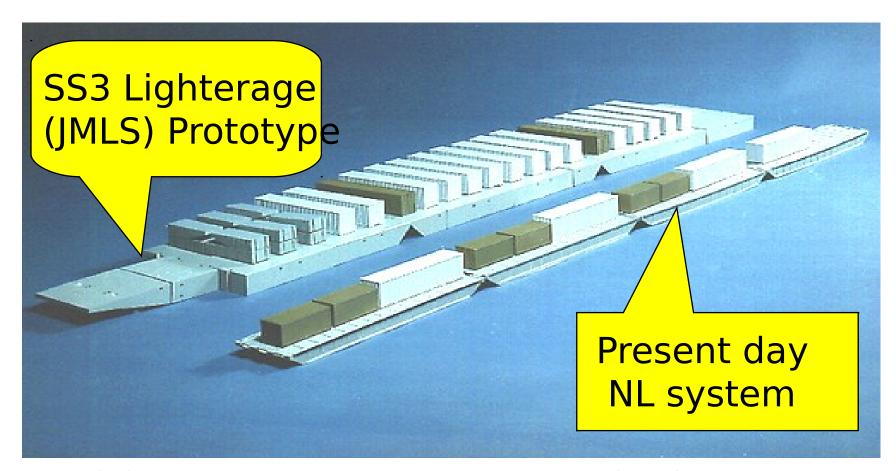




JOINT MODULAR CAUSEWAY SYSTEM

MST

Р



SS3 Lighterage Prototype Demonstration in FY99

